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Zur diagnostischen Bedeutung des Pupillenphänomene, speciell des reflexorischen Pupillenstarre bei Geisteskranken. Dr. THOMSEN. Charité Annalen, 1886, p. 339 et seq.

On a basis of observation of 1700 patients in the insane department of the Charité, the author concludes that most cases of reflex pupillary rigidity are paralytic, and that it is of much importance because it is sometimes found at a stage of the disease where other symptoms are wanting. Besides paralysis, it also occurs with aged dementes, chronic alcoholists, in cases of lues, or lesions of the head without other symptoms of organic lesion of the brain, and sometimes, as with sane patients, with tabes, multiple sclerosis, paresis of the oculomotorius, cerebro-spinal meningitis, etc.

Pupillenreaction und ophthalmoscopische Befunde bei geisteskranken Frauen. Dr. SIEMERLING. Charité Annalen, 1886, p. 363 et seq.

These results are based on observation of 923 cases, and paralytic dementia furnishes by far the greatest number. One interesting case of hysterical origin was observed, but functional psychoses furnish but very few cases.

Psycho-Therapeutics. I. LESLIE TOLEY, M. D. (London). Am. Journal of Insanity, April, 1887.

This writer believes that "in the near future the general practitioner will pay closer and more systematic attention to that all-important branch of medicine—mental therapeutics." He will enter into the patient's tastes, sympathies, foibles, and the different powers and phases of his mind. The personal influence and manner of the physician, always so important, is chiefly so in nervous and mental cases. Pure and lofty sentiments are directly conducive to bodily health and vigor. Cheerfulness, art, literature, friendship, industry, proper employment, religion, music, change of scenery, good weather and climate—the influence of these is vast, and is likely to be recognized more and more, though by no means to the exclusion of the *materia medica*.

Observations with Sphygmograph on Asylum Patients. By T. D. GREENLEES. Journal of Mental Science, January, 1887.

So far from insanity having no pathology, as is often said, mania, melancholia, epileptic insanity, general paralysis, dementia, and imbecility show distinct and characteristic tracings, according to this observer, illustrations of which are printed.

L'auto-intoxication dans les Maladies. Par M. BOUCHARD. Paris, 1887.

The author shows by convincing experimental demonstration that the healthy body makes and eliminates poisons. The toxic power of normal urines is most clearly shown.

General Paralysis of the Insane. W. J. MICKLE. London, 1886.

This second edition of the above book is now without question the best repository of what is known of this disease—its history, literature, symptoms—that exists in English.